

Still Going Up: Three New Charters during the Week makes a Total of Ninety-three since the Convention!

The Industrial



Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

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50c. a Year.

HAYWOOD FACES HIS ACCUSERS!

When the next issue of The Bulletin goes to press, the trial of William D. Haywood at Boise, Idaho, will have begun. After fifteen months of imprisonment, during which time Haywood and his associates have repeatedly demanded trial, the celebrated cases are to be taken up. After being pronounced guilty by the political minions of the capitalist class, and declared to be "undesirable citizens" in advance of a legal investigation of the facts in the case by the one man in the country who would have dignified his office by keeping his mouth shut, the victims of the conspiracy are to be called to the bar.

It is well that we should review some of the circumstances preceding the arrests, and recall facts that have direct relation to the present prosecution, facts that were in large measure the procuring cause for this attempt of the capitalist class and republican politicians in two states to bring Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the gallows.

Colorado is a section of the United States rich in mineral resources. Vast fortunes have been made by speculators in these resources here and abroad. The wealth of the State has contributed alike to swell the fortunes of patriots at home and aliens abroad. The practical miner has, therefore, been attracted to Colorado, for without him the mines could not be worked, nor private fortunes accumulated. Thousands of miners settled in the State and made it their home. They performed the work which only the rugged workers of their class could do. Their labor has made the State famous the world over. As their number increased and the industry of mining extended, they found association for mutual interest desirable and necessary. Their employers did the same—they combined for the protection of their interests. The State developed rapidly, its population grew and its institutions attracted the world's attention. With this development and progress the miners who were doing the work were identified. They became citizens of the State; they were an important and indispensable element in the population. To conserve their class interests, always endangered from the encroachments of the employing class, they organized the Western Federation of Miners. This organization, considered from the standpoint of numbers, the character and function of its membership in the affairs of the State, had a right to be heard and to participate as citizens in its civic activities.

After a long career through many years, during which the organization grew rapidly, it took up and earnestly advocated the enactment of an eight-hour law in Colorado. The propaganda was carried into every camp and in due course of time the general public came to its support. At last the people of the State elected a legislature that put the overwhelming sentiment in favor of an eight-hour law into effect, an unquestioned majority of the voters declaring for it at the polls. The mine owners immediately refused to obey the law, becoming at once the lawless class, and from that day to the present all the lawlessness in Colorado has been traceable to the acts of the capitalist class, backed by public officials who have been recreant to the interests of the people and of the State.

The miners repeatedly went on strike to enforce the law, a law enacted by the Sovereign people of a Sovereign State and flagrantly violated by the combined employers. The mine owners then hired lawless ruffians to involve

Review of Some of the Circumstances that Lead to the Persecution of the Miners' Officials--The Lawless "Mob" of Colorado--Constitutional Rights Trampled Under Foot--Justice McKenna's Memorable Protest.

the miners and their organization in trouble and create public disturbance. The class of men who in America will do anything for money, from murder to burning a city or wrecking trains, were employed to become members of the organization. These thugs and scoundrels besides spying within the W. F. of M. local unions, also made it their business to do whatever they were bidden by their lawless employers in creating violent outbreaks which were made to appear as the work of the miners themselves. Men were killed, buildings were burned, trains were wrecked, communities were sacked, all in the dastardly attempt and conspiracy to involve representative miners in the coils of the laws of a State whose laws they had defied.

This sort of warfare continued until, under the pretext of maintaining order, those who were responsible for the disorder succeeded in getting the State and national troops ordered out to cope with the situation they had themselves created. "Bull pens" were built and maintained in loathsome condition, into which miners arrested on trumped-up charges were thrown. Homes of workmen were entered and the contents ruthlessly destroyed or thrown into the streets; negro soldiers were used to arrest and maltreat workmen, their wives, mothers and daughters. Miners were driven at the bayonet's point from their homes and left without food or shelter in desert places. Men were chained to telegraph poles and reviled and shamefully abused by the MOB at the head of which was Bulkeley Wells—a friend of the man who now occupies the public office once dignified by Abraham Lincoln. The report of Carroll D. Wright on the Colorado outrages found that this ruffian, Bulkeley Wells, was one of the leaders of the mob that committed horrible outrages that will forever damn the mine owners and big business interests of Colorado, their hired minions and every public official in sympathy with them, however "exalted" the position they may hold.

Carroll D. Wright's report is filled with detailed accounts of the most terrible outrages perpetrated by the mine owners and their murderous minions upon perfectly innocent men, women and children, for no other reason than that they were in sympathy with the miners. On page 200 is recited the revolting story, familiar to all who follow progress of labor events, of the seizing of five miners, at Telluride, by thugs in the employ of the mine owners and the forcing of them into a horrid cesspool to shovel its contents into an excavation. This outrageous indignity of the alleged "authorities" upon wholly unoffending men, quit sufficient to provoke murder, was expected to serve as a lesson to miners to submit without protest to the iron rule as well as to the exploitation of their masters.

One of them, Harry Maki, a union miner, refused to work in the cesspool and was handcuffed and the thugs "in the service," and, at the command of the mine owners, was chained to a telephone pole on a public street. The report says that he was thus pilloried

from 11:20 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.

An outrage so brutal as this would precipitate an armed revolt if workmen were not the most patient and submissive creatures on earth.

Suppose five rich mine owners were seized by union miners and forced into a public privy vault and ordered to shovel out its contents simply to outrage their manhood, and that one of them balked and was then chained to a telephone pole in a public street, what would happen? The whole country would roar with rage, the press would thunder its denunciation, the soldiers, state and federal, would rush to the scene, and, from President Roosevelt to the last governor, the powers of government would be freely used to avenge the crime and punish its perpetrators. But, the victims being merely workmen, the matter is so trifling that it does not even cause a ripple on the surface.

Carroll D. Wright repeatedly says in his report that the "law and order" capitalist, murderers and wreckers were a "MOB." It was the same MOB that ruled under Peabody's lawless administration as governor of the State. The same Bulkeley Wells who was leader of the MOB at Telluride and other places was the leader of the MOB (as adjutant-general of the State) that kidnapped Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, put them in irons and rushed them in the dead hours of night to Idaho. The conspiracy which resulted

in the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone was the last desperate act of the MOB after their failure to convict any single man of the miners' organization who were charged with the commission of crimes for which the MOB was responsible. This act was a violation of every principle of fair play and legality upon which the republic is presumed to be founded. They were thrown into a jail on the charge of murdering one Stenmenberg, formerly governor of Idaho, a man who was involved in timber land frauds and was killed by no one knows who, but certainly not by, or with the connivance of the men whose lives are sought and whom the capitalist president in the White House declares are "undesirable citizens." They were denied bail. A speedy trial was made impossible by the State officials, and a writ of habeas corpus, or the right to know on what evidence they were held in prison, was repudiated. The Constitution of the United States, for political and capitalist reasons, was trodden under foot by the United States Supreme Court, and the acts of self-confessed murderers and notorious criminals in the pay of detective agencies upheld by the highest judicial court in the land where graft and boodle reign and justice to the man who works is dead.

From this opinion of the Supreme Court one of its members, Justice McKenna, dissented in the following terms:

DISSENTING OPINION OF JUSTICE MCKENNA IN THE MINERS' KIDNAPING CASE.

In the case at bar, the states, through their officers, are the offenders. They, by an illegal exertion of power, deprived the accused of a constitutional right. The distinction is important to be observed. It finds expression in Mahon vs. Justice. But it does not need emphasizing. Kidnaping is a crime, pure and simple. It is difficult to accomplish; hazardous at every step. All of the officers of the law are supposed to be on guard against it. All of the officers of the law may be invoked against it. But how is it when the law becomes the kidnaper? When the officers of the law, using its forms and exerting its power, become abductors? This is not a distinction without a difference another form of the crime of kidnapiug distinguished only from that committed by an individual by circumstances. If a state may say to one within her borders and upon whom her process is served, I will not inquire how you came here; I must execute my laws and remit you to proceedings against those who have wronged you, may she so plead against her own offenses? May she claim that by mere physical presence within her borders an accused person is within her jurisdiction denuded of his constitutional rights, though he has been brought there by her violence?

The accused, as soon as he could have done so, submitted his rights to the consideration of the courts. He could not have done so in Colorado. He could not have done so on the way from Colorado. At the first instant that the state of Idaho relaxed its restraining power he invoked the aid of habeas corpus successively of the supreme court of the state and of the circuit court of the United States. He should not have been dismissed from court, and the action of the circuit court in so doing should be reversed.

And now William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, conscious in his integrity of character and purpose, fearless and undaunted by the machinations of his enemies, with the full confidence of millions of workmen throughout the world, will step to the bar, there to be tried for his life, there to face the MOB, at the head of which now is Theodore Roosevelt,

The Preston-Smith Trial

The Mine Owners' and Citizens' Alliance combination at Goldfield have brought another McFarland into the case. This time his name is Claibourn. His story is that he joined the Miners' Union and discovered a plot to assassinate Silva. The same old thing over again. He testifies that Preston was the man selected to kill Silva, which, in view of all the circumstances in the case, is probably an invention of the Pinkerton mind. Claibourn no doubt found in the Miners' Union just what he was instructed to.

Debate in the Ghetto

For some time past a few boys have advocated the principles of the I. W. W. among the tailors in the Chicago Ghetto. There was opposition on every side, but the agitation was continued, not with frenzied enthusiasm, but persistent determination for the purpose of plowing the ground. When Mrs. L. Forberg spoke at meetings she not only found a willing ear and approval, but also gained the confidence of her audiences. Success would have been ours but for the machinations of the S. P. A story of I. W. W. actors scabbing it in New York was given the widest circulation. Prominent S. P. members spoke at meetings to organize shirtmakers and other workers. After hearing that clockmakers had joined the I. W. W. Jewish Trades Union Council was also organized. But in spite of all this, advocates of the twentieth century labor union are always welcome among the honest rank and file. The Fourth Ward branch of the S. P. arranged for a debate. The neutral Socialists offered no opposition, confident, to use a classic term of the day, "to mop the floor with us." They made all arrangements. Place of debate, a one-time Jewish synagogue (sign of the times). "Resolved that the S. P. is the only scientific Socialist party, etc." Lawyer Peter Sissmann taking the affirmative and Fellow Worker Jack Billow the negative side of the question. Although an admission of 10 cents was charged the hall was filled. Mr. P. Sissmann took the floor and stated that knowing his opponent and his arguments he thought it superfluous to go into the "A. B. C." of Socialism, but come right down to the union question. Inasmuch as the labor unions can only be of momentary benefit to the worker, the socialist party does not consider the economic movement of vital importance. It is the duty of every Socialist to join the union of his craft and agitate for Socialism, and if the present form of trades unionism was not up to date to improve on it. When the S. P. by a majority at the polls will have captured the powers of government, then, and not until then, will the workers be free. The party's policy must be neutral on the union question. Faint applause followed.

Fellow Worker Jack then took the stand and proved to the satisfaction of the audience that a party of Socialism claiming to be scientific must organize the wage slaves in the places of exploitation on true industrial lines, not only to resist the aggressions of the organized capitalists to-day, but mainly for our final aim, i. e., the industrial commonwealth. It was inconsistent on the part of his opponent to support the A. F. of L.

That the A. F. of L. does not unite the workers is proven every day to those who are open for conviction. Many strikes have been lost by one set of union men scabbing on others, and not by so-called Farley scabs. There can be no neutrality in regard to this absorbing question. He then proved by documentary evidence that far from being neutral the S. P. takes sides and endorses, if not in words, in action. Unions based upon the harmony between capitalists and laborers principles, as against a union based upon the class struggle and organized in such a way as to be able to carry on production during and after the transitory period, which is sure to come before the industrial commonwealth will be in full swing.

Jack also showed that the policy of a privately owned press was not only unscientific, but harmful. Proofs were produced in abundance. State autonomy received also its dues, and last, but not least, the attitude of the party against the so-called backward races was shown to be a flagrant violation of the socialist slogan: "Workers of all countries unite." The foreigner, no matter of what color, when landing on the shores of America, brings not only a stomach but a brain and hands; he is not only a consumer, but also a producer, and as such must be allowed admission in our ranks, as against the policy of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Sissmann took his turn again and said that any editor of a S. P. paper not adhering to the principles of Socialism is expelled from the party. The U. M. W. was pictured as an industrial union. The I. W. W. was launched by visionaries, contrary to the natural course of

evolution. The I. W. W. is inviting bloodshed, is advocating the throwing of bombs, in short, an anarchistic organization without the ideal of anarchism. He continued in this absurd strain, and in the wind-up stated the A. F. of L. is cementing the workers more and more.

Billow said in reply that Mr. Sissmann failed to show that a movement allowing any Tom, Dick and Harry to interpret socialism as he sees fit under the party's name works not infinite harm. The mere fact of the U. M. W. taking in all men working in and about the mines did not make it an industrial union de facto, because it makes contracts, has the check-off system and concedes to the master class the divine right to skin him and his fellow worker. The signers of the manifesto were shown to be most S. P. men prominent in party affairs, recognizing that the time was at hand to organize the workers for their historic mission. It's true, most of them have dropped out for various reasons. Nevertheless it is equally true that those who have stood loyally are either put in jail for the agents of our masters or are expelled from the S. P. Far from bringing the workers closer together, as asserted by the defender of "scientific Socialism," the A. F. of L. revoked the charter of the Brewery Workers, because they refused to be split up. The S. P. in not providing for the power which would force the capitalists to abide by the decision at the ballot box is in reality inviting a civil war. The worker divorced from the workshop on the one hand and on against the butchering machines as handled by the slum proletariat on the other has no show at all. A second, but more disastrous Paris commune would be the result. The I. W. W. not only wants but will organize that force, because it is just evolution in production that points out our way, and because present day conditions have and will produce men to carry on the work. The past shows us that men made history and history pushed them to the front who stood true to their class in the most trying times. After explaining a little more the necessity of an industrial class union, he wound up by asking to read out and the S. P. literature, leaving the audience to judge for themselves. Applause broke out from all quarters of the hall.

Who eats fish gets wise, so it is said, but Mr. P. Sissmann must have missed his "edible" fish that Friday night. He got up and with clenched fist started to abuse us. No pretense of answering any argument Fellow Worker Billow made for the I. W. W. or defending his own position. (A. J.)

Industrial Autocracy

Check the trust, say the political Democrat, because it extinguishes the right of competition, but the trust grows on in spite of the political rights which handicap it, but cannot stop. The interest of the industrial barons is to abolish the political state, which is a barrier in the progress of concentration of wealth. And we can already see, where industrial plants have within their limits institutions which formerly came under political control, but are now industrial. The company houses, company stores, the private police of corporations, the coal and iron police, the fire departments, technical schools, restaurants, in the affairs of which the political government has practically nothing to say or through bribery is made to say nothing. The Congress of the United States is gradually becoming an administrative body of the industries of the country and is slowly losing its political character. The government is no longer a political government, but everybody knows it is a trust government and all means, honorable or dishonorable, are used to make it such, and the industrial magnates are successful in spite of the howls of Teddy and other politicians. All functionaries of the political state are corrupted, and if they should set up a howl against the breaking of the political rights of the people, against the undermining of the political state, they are immediately put on the pillory exposed by the bribe-rivers. Industrialism must go on in spite of the political state which became so rotten, that it is a question of a short time and it will fall. And what then? It is up to the working class to answer whether the industrial state shall be feudalistic, whether there shall be an industrial autocracy or an industrial democracy.

No doubt the industrial lords of to-day favor the former. They may set up industrial state, the same as the feudal lords set up the political state. Each industrial lord ruling a given industry, the same as the feudal lords ruled a given territory. The caste system, which came into vogue the same as it was under political autocracy; and in this the A. F. of L. with its craft division, aristocracy of labor, classification, will aid them. You shall loose your individuality, says Gompers, and a system of society may come into existence, which Herbert Spencer called "The Coming Slavery" and mistook for Socialism. There are times when extremes meet. The interest of the proletariat is also to abolish the political state.—Max Stern.

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THE ARRESTS AT GOLDFIELD

The Industrial Union Bulletin of March 30 contained a report from Goldfield, Nevada, of a shooting affray in which one Tony Silva, a restaurant keeper of the town, was killed. The facts in this case are these: Silva refused to pay a waitress who had quit work. The I. W. W. local union took up the matter in defense of the waitress. The employees in the restaurant were called out and the union picketed the place. This occurred on the second day of the lockout of the miners, on account of their affiliation with the I. W. W. Silva's restaurant was deserted. Thereupon the Citizens' Alliance, Mine Owners and the Carpenters' Union (A. F. of L.), urged Silva to "stand pat and they would patronize him." With this assurance Silva sent to Tonopah and secured some non-union help and attempted to run the restaurant. In the evening a representative of the W. F. of M., M. R. Preston, relieved the day picket. Upon his account two persons who were about to go in, Silva rushed to the door with a gun which he pushed into Preston's face and threatened to shoot him. Preston, thus imperiled and compelled to defend himself, quickly drew his revolver (everybody goes armed out there) and shot Silva.

Preston surrendered himself the next morning. The Mine Owners' and Citizens' Alliance immediately sought to use this incident as a pretext to remove everybody who was not agreeable to them from the camp. A notorious criminal, named Jack Davis, was employed and he gathered about him seven others, ready to do his bidding. Joseph Smith was arrested without warrant of law and charged with being a party to the killing of Silva. Davis and his gang attempted to start a lynching, but Preston and Smith, the victims, and would no doubt have succeeded had not the miners placed a guard of their own on the jail and blocked the plan.

Since the arrest of Preston and Smith the Mine Owners' and Citizens' Alliance, having resorted to every cowardly method to divorce the miners from the I. W. W., without success, have become desperate, and now, on April 24th, a month and a half after the shooting of Silva, "secret indictments" were found against eight more men for complicity in what they call a "cold-blooded murder." The men arrested are Vincent St. John, Jerry Sexton, Ben Donnelly, Elmer Rice, A. E. Johnson, Walter Campbell, Harry Rodgers and L. D. Jardine.

It is now charged that the Goldfield district has for months been in a state of lawlessness, due to the "ring-leader" of the Industrial Workers of the World. But no such charge has appeared in the Goldfield newspapers, all of which have drawn on the imagination to make out the situation as bad as they could. The killing of Silva was an act of self-defense on the part of the waitress.

With this review of the facts before them, Industrial Unionists will understand the necessity of doing all in their power financially to meet the situation and defeat this new conspiracy against members of their class in the struggle with the organized business guard of "sacred" business interests. Whatever lawlessness there has been at Goldfield the "sacred business interests" were responsible for, just as they were at Cripple Creek, at Independence, at Victor, at Colorado Springs, and at other places in the west (and the east), where they have employed Pinkertons and thugs to do their dastardly work.

BIT OF MODERN HISTORY

From time to time requests are received at the general headquarters of the I. W. W. for copies of the Chicago Record-Herald of October 7, 1906, containing the rather long "ring-leader" article in which he poured his weak and ineffective solution of vitriol upon the delegates to the convention. Some time since we endeavored to procure a supply of the paper in question, but found it could not be had. During the past week another call came for the paper. The best way we can do under the circumstances is to reprint from our office copy of the Record-Herald that portion of the interview which our correspondents most desire. Here is what Sherman said: "De Leon told me a year ago that at last he had seen his mistakes and would work heart and soul for an organization of wage earners formed on industrial lines."

The accuracy of this statement is impeached by two facts: First, that De Leon stood for organization on industrial lines as early as 1896; at that time, however, he held that the economic organization should be an adjunct of the political movement. Second, some months before the convention of the I. W. W. in 1905 De Leon publicly renounced his former attitude and declared not only for organization "on industrial lines," but that such economic organization must be supreme and separate from the political movement.

That portion of the interview referring to the delegates reads: "WE BELIEVED WE COULD STARVE THEM OUT, but at the end of the tenth day, when they were beginning to get hungry, De Leon and a resolution passed that they be allowed \$1.50 a day as salary and expenses while attending the convention. That was more money than most of them ever

earned in their lives and they were ready to stay with him till Christmas if necessary."

Deliberately and with the nonchalance of a pirate about to scuttle a ship, he said: "We believed we could starve them out"—that is, force them to go home and "leave us in undisputed control." As a matter of fact the resolution to assist needy delegates, who had as much right in the convention as Sherman himself, or any of the bunch of "leaders" supporting him, was so far from being suggested by De Leon that he regarded it unfavorably when first proposed; it was urged as a measure of justice and to PREVENT THE CONVENTION BEING BROKEN UP by the best paid delegates on the floor and by them it was passed. The interview goes on:

"This is simply a fight between industrial trade unionists and the radicals. We are going to purify the organization."

The fight, as everybody now knows, and honest men admit, was between industrial unionists loyal to the organization and a dozen reactionists who sought to control the organization for their own aggrandizement. The organization has been purified, but not in the way they expected.

That disruption or control was premeditated by the schemers is proven by the following, which appeared in the Record-Herald August 5, two months before the interview with Sherman. At that time, August 5, the Record-Herald said: "The Industrial Workers of the World are to hold their annual convention in this city, beginning Sept. 17, and great things are promised. De Leon and a few others who were prominent when the organization was formed a year ago are to be relegated to oblivion, according to some of the delegates (Sherman et al.). A few of the executive officers who have spent the last year in denouncing the American Federation of Labor are also in danger of having to go to work. W. E. Trautman, secretary of the organization, is scheduled for defeat. The latest report is that thousands of Chicago teamsters are ready to cast their lot with the Industrial Workers."

Anyone who was on the ground at the time and acquainted with the situation then, can tell where this "information" originated.

Consider the Facts

A resolution for which E. Untermyer is made sponsor in the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, seems to sound a false note. The resolution in question declares:

"The progress of capitalist development naturally tends to unify and solidify all existing economic organizations into closer and closer touch with the Socialist party, which represents politically the most advanced organized and unorganized laborers. And also, it is entirely upon every member of the Socialist party to 'join the union of his craft and work for the adoption of that form of economic organization which shall be considered by the consent of the majority as best adapted to the prevailing industrial conditions.'"

Since when has it developed that the I. W. W. has evinced a tendency toward the pro-craft union tactical policy of the Socialist party? A large majority of the membership of the Socialist party and its press almost unitedly are in opposition to the Industrial Workers of the World, and in the same measure are favorable to the A. F. of L., which the capitalist enemy themselves declare is the bulwark of their thriving system of labor exploitation. The S. P. is the political reflex of the craft union idea. Many of its members publish A. F. of L. "official organs," and these, without exception, are hostile to the I. W. W. Conversely, A. F. of L. members publish Socialist party papers, which reflect the policies of "pure and simple unionism" and are equally hostile to the I. W. W.

Whatever missionary work that is now being done is toward educating the members of the S. P. up to the requirements of the Socialist program as expressed in the economic organization of the I. W. W. and the efficiency of the S. P. political organization tactics. It is for the purpose of doing just this sort of missionary work that this writer retains his membership in the Socialist party.

Neither is it in conformity with facts that the Socialist party represents politically the most advanced organized and unorganized laborers. The men who lie to the line in fashioning the timbers for the structure of the Socialist Republic are actively identified with either or both the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World. There are able men, advanced thinkers, and efficient workers in the S. P., but their ideas do not reflect the prevailing spirit of the Socialist party. Pre-eminently the master thinkers in the American Socialist movement are in the I. W. W. and the I. W. W., which the S. P. unequivocally and vigorously supports.

To a man up a tree it looks like Untermyer, if he is the author of that resolution, is trying to play a game of "soft soap" policy. This is a game of compromise with facts is not only cowardly, but futile.

As a member of the National Committee of the Socialist party in 1906, this writer uncompromisingly espoused recognition and support of Industrial Unionism, and every one who reads the S. P. National Bulletin knows how bitterly these efforts were assailed by the "big fellows" of the N. C.

Come from under cover. Whose is not for the Socialist program is against it.

WOMAN H. MULLS.

Dallas, Texas.

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On account of an increase in the Canadian Postal Rates on Newspapers going to the Dominion, we are compelled to put the subscription price of THE BULLETIN up to One Dollar. We may be obliged to do that with all subscriptions in the United States when the "powers that be" get through with us.

The Union Should Own The Land and Machines

BY FRANK BOHN

"A fair day's wages for a fair day's work." This is the hopeless admission by the pure and simple craft unionist of his belief in the rectitude and continuance of wage slavery, unemployment, and social death for his class.

"Let the nation own the trusts." This is a middle-headed pronouncement on the subject of trusts and has no discernible reference to the Labor Movement.

Each of these expressions is alike ridiculous to the industrial revolutionist. "The union must own the land and the machines—no union, one label, one enemy," proclaims to him an ideal and the means for its attainment.

"A fair day's wages for a fair day's work." Of course twelve hour labor per day seems perfectly fair to one who has been toiling fourteen hours. And a U. S. dollar impresses the Chinese coolie upon his arrival as a large and unreasonable reward for his fifteen hours' exerting in a laundry. It is all a matter of comparison, of course. The craft union motto reflects the stupidity of those who use it.

"Let the nation own the trusts." This is the slogan of those Socialists who oppose or ignore industrial unionism. They would capture the political reins of state and nation and have the industries of the land owned just as the canals and postoffice are owned today. Usually they tell the workers that "the Government" will purchase the property which the capitalists have stolen from them. This incoherent conception of industrial evolution more than justifies the capitalist contention that Socialism (pure and simple political Socialism) would be "a more gigantic tyranny than any the race has known." Even if the Bergettes succeed in securing the political reforms which their platform of 1904 demands, the trusts would still remain trusts—nationalized, public owned trusts—manipulated by politicians instead of capitalists. Imagine Berger as Secretary of the Department of Breweries. All the workers might thirst and all the brewers starve as he saw fit to make them. Harrison and Ryan are right when they say that in trying to curb their activities, the Roosevelt government is meddling and disturbing industry without effecting the least good.

What these politicians cannot and will not see is that the government of the United States and of the several states,

cannot be used to organize and control industrial society on a democratic basis. It was neither developed in the machine age nor in a democratic age. It is aristocratic in structure and contemplates the exercise of the police or political powers only. The workers ought to capture it, if possible—just as the French capitalist class captured the monarchy—not to use it, but to bury it.

"The union should own the land and machines." This means working class ownership. It means working class government. It means industrial democracy. It thus provides for liberty and a social state suited for the age of the machine process.

What is more, the purpose and program of the I. W. W. is easily understood. It means working class wage-workers, east or west, who would not agree that they should organize and take and govern industry, after the evolution of industry was explained to them. On the other hand, the mass of the workers do not care to study social and economic theories. "Socialism" has been taught day and night for fifteen years in some cities and the result is a couple of small groups of Marxian students fighting each other over the proposition does X cloth.

5y (3 + 7 gold)
Z iron
(A² + 2ab + b²)

Where this only is done, no capitalists and few workers ever hear of them. But where the workers are really organized and organized to strike together, to vote together, to fight in season and out under one banner (as at Goldfield) there the capitalists become alarmed, the workers learn their strength, and the industrial revolution is developing. Industrial liberty and power must develop. And it must develop in the shop, where the necessities of life are produced, not in the halls of Congress, where the past stretches out its palsied hands to bar industrial progress.

Let us begin to legislate by giving ourselves May Day, a day for thought and fellowship and preparation.

"Let the union own the land and the machines—no union, one label, one enemy."

New York City. FRANK BOHN.

The Positive of Industrialism

By E. J. Foote, Wichita, Kan.

Tradition narrates a tale of the forming of man from clay, off-hand, by a creator of all things, who, to finish the task before him, blew the breath of life into the nostrils of the clay figure. He beheld, the ruler of the earth's dominion, fully equipped and accounted for the sublime role, stood forth.

It has been the province of science to modify through analytical research many phases of this legend; to divest it of its supernaturalism; to build from the truth underlying this old story a scientific philosophy of the genesis of man through evolution.

The transformation is marked in point of latitude; in distance, only measurable by the development of the human mind. From the ideal conception to a historical fact is the measure of human development.

To have our gods to the calcium light of reason is to lose the staff of faith upon which we have learned to lean our warped, fanatical minds; compelling by the exigencies of self-reliance and self-assertion and a clear brain. To know that man was formed by genetic process; to understand this process; to know that the breath of life through the nostrils is an allegorical fable; to understand that the human body, like our bodies, is an expression of a dynamic force, that operating through the co-ordination of the units of humanity evolves society from lower to higher forms. In this development nothing of the physical method of finding expression through the individual is lost, but is amplified by the co-ordinating units into a process which we term economic. Hence, the economic force is physical force encompassing in its scope all of the elements that make for social development.

This theory of the evolutionary development of society is nothing short of the theory of the evolution of man from a scientific standpoint, which, if denied, is to deny the evolutionary process in general, to hold to unconsciousness as social destruction. If, on the contrary, we accept it as scientific we must accept its concomitant results without equivocation. And now we have arrived at the starting of our subject.

Industrial unionism is not a term to conjure with; principally because its theoretical or negative side is rapidly being submerged by the very nature of its existence, but if industrialism means theoretical justification let the master mind of proletarian revolt speak: "A form of society never gives way until the new society has developed in the lap of the old." And that is conclusive; what follows is, in the very nature of its existence, the negation of preconceived theories; as the centralization of capitalist industry is the result of economic co-ordination, so it is that the working class

find themselves driven to a common level by this co-ordination, forcing them to act as a class, and this class-action snaps the long cord that has bound them to their masters in the past; the class struggle rages; the structural development of the new society forms and bursts forth with the growing consciousness of the working class, oblivious to the programs submitted by the intellectuals exploiting the labor movement, who, in their zeal to perpetuate themselves, survey the right of way for the new republic with all the grandiose of an enunciator on board a rubber-neck car.

It is here that the industrial union is called into being in an endeavor to strengthen this position against the master; the first union is the unit in co-ordination with other unions in other industries from which is generated the revolutionary force to impell the conscious development of the organization and finally to strangle the master class at their own game.

The first annual convention of the I. W. W., held in 1905, was a memorable event in the history of the working-class; memorable in that it gave to the workers a document correlative of the Communist Manifesto of 1848; following the Manifesto as the modern climax to the general program of the working-class. Under this preamble a constitution was made that as aptly fitted the tribes of the South Sea islands as it did the industrial working-class of America; vitally every principle proclaimed in the preamble, it nevertheless, through ideological persuasion and a series of jobbing in unions only partly bona fide "organized" the proletariat to the extent of 60,000 members, for the purpose of entertaining as president of the organization, an erstwhile capitalist, an opportunist, an artist who, in following the Marxian maxim that "man is controlled by his material interests," was compelled to join hands with the reptile agencies of capitalism in "protecting the interests of the 'rank and file'."

The second annual convention, after a strenuous session of elimination, escaped with the preamble, which it has raised as the loadstar of proletarian destiny.

To impute anything more profound to the I. W. W. than an intellectual process since its inception would be a travesty on industrial unionism and to taunt with rhinal caricature the working class. To those who would condemn this statement I will substantiate it from an editorial in the Industrial Union Bulletin of April 1906, under the heading "Events Justify Us"; the paragraph follows:

"What we seek to accomplish now is to bring the workers themselves, as workers, in the mine, mill, factory and all departments of production and distribution, to determine what form of economic organization is best for them, without reference to the employing class."

In this brief statement Editor Edwards has indicated the existence of our organization; by frankly conforming with the facts at issue a license is established whereby we can act with sincerity of conscience present to the workers the principles of the I. W. W. with the privilege of their constructing the form of the organization under the light of the pre-

amble and in harmony with the actual industrial conditions that environ them.

That the I. W. W. holds to this position in spirit is gratifying; that it will hold to the letter of this principle is the hope of thousands of wage-slaves in this country. That it has not in the past as an organization conformed its actions to the letter nor gave more tacit admission to the spirit of the fundamental precept of the preamble is manifest by the history of its existence, and it is with the hope that from the discussion following this article a clearer understanding of the barriers which have thus far prevented the workers to any great extent finding co-ordination under the preamble of the I. W. W., I have reluctantly taken the initiative.

It is not with a feeling of bitterness that I attack the time-honored and mildewed conceptions that have predominated and gave ideological color to the I. W. W. in the past; on the contrary, it is with tolerant understanding that I voice the subconscious knowledge of the working-class and seek by analysis to strip the mystic mantle of subtle sophistry which men, who are sincere enough in that they are subject to the control of their material interests, have woven into a veritable web with the hope that the unwary proletariat would become entangled therein.

Neither do I wish to ridicule those working men who have been taught and taught until learning has become for them a matter of endless repetition; sterilizing their brains and destroying their analytical perception. Further, I wish it understood that I do not assume to hold a brief for the working-class as a class, but for the right of any individual to that assumption. I speak as a wage-earner who is devoid of an ideology to propagate or defend and as one having nothing further to lose but his chains can with impunity criticize his own actions and with that criticism measure the actions of others.

It is but natural that our organization, finding birth through the political revolutionary sentiment and the clash of interests on the economic field as well, should appear as an intellectual feat of the first order. That it should attempt to apply to the actual labor movement its logical conceptions was the logical procedure. That the tactics representing those conceptions have met everywhere with ignominious failure I submit to be the fact at issue.

In an attempt to "organize" the workers we have in our conceit sought to convert to our visual angle and mental conception. We have assumed that we were infallible and that they were fools; that we were self-contained of the generating force that impels revolutions, which to transmit to the working-class was to galvanize into action and revolutionary action.

There are those voicing their determination to "precipitate a revolution" by "Appeal to Reason" dynamics; oblivious of the fact that a revolution built upon words, revolutionary though they may be, will fail to precipitate itself because the workers are controlled by their material interests as well as are their apostles. And it is just here that we should consider the situation. No one familiar with history or economics can deny Marx's great dictum: the socialist in particular, is exact on this point—theoretically, but in application they invariably exclude himself from the category by placing himself on the plane of "civilization," which term is used as an artifice to make the political control of the working-class appear as a necessary part of the program of their emancipation; impressing on the minds of the workers that it is something upon which violent hands should not be laid; that is the keystone in the arch of modern society, which, once removed, will result in annihilation.

And this civilization which we are told to respect, what is it? Is the expression of the industrial interests of the ruling class that dare not murder in the open but must resort to the subterfuge that will make crime the function of the government they control. Capitalist civilization is the reflex of capitalist society. To stand upon the civilization is to compromise the working-class.

And then the question is asked as to how the ranks of industrial unionism is to be recruited if we deny our citizenship, and the answer calls us back to the first part of this article.

How penetrating was Marx's insight into the social machinery and what a profound study of human nature he was to arrive at the conclusion that the working-class must emancipate itself, we only begin to realize when we search for the working-class answer to this taunt.

As co-ordination is the key to capitalist industry, just so it is the key to working-class solidarity. Capitalist industry has organized the working-class; let him deny it who dares.

That they may find co-ordination under the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World is the duty of every member who, without preaching, can go among his fellow workers and assist them in their efforts by a sane and constructive knowledge of the principles of industrial unionism applied to industrial conditions.

But it will be contended that this does not take into consideration the power of the capitalist class to stop production; and I wish to deny that the capitalist class have any such power; that the session and to joyously proclaim that this power is vested in the working-class alone, and any statement to the contrary is mere tinkling of cymbals, unforthy a true man.

Much remains to be said in this connection, but time and space forbid generalization. That the I. W. W. is destined to be the superstructure of the new society, events that cast their shadows before have predetermined. I believe. And as this article is of the nature of a criticism of our more less accepted postulates I will close with a quotation from Carlyle:

"It is a tragical position for a true man to work in revolutions. He seems an anarchist; and indeed a painful element of anarchy does encumber him at every step—him to whose souls anarchy is hostile, hateful. His mission is order; every man's is."

E. J. FOOTE,
Member Bakery Workers No. 224, I. W. W., Wichita, Kansas.

Russian Working Class

[Translated for THE BULLETIN by J. Barr, from St. Petersburg "Rech".]

KREMENTCHUG, South Russia.—For the time being, after the state of martial law has been raised, the activity of the workingmen became evident. The following unions were organized: All working in the metal industry, as locksmiths, blacksmiths, smelters, etc.; all working with a needle, as men's and ladies' tailors, hat makers, milliners, underwear makers and some other trades where a needle is used; typographical union, where belong the different crafts of the printing industry, as bookbinders and bookmakers and others. Those employed in the tobacco industry, including clerks, cashiers and bookkeepers. Employed druggists, teachers of science and art as private teachers, teachers in Jewish (Mamelon) teachers in singing, music, dancing, drawing, artists and others are organizing themselves.

On the other hand the employing class are organizing themselves in their turn.

Associations are being formed of landlords, flower-mill owners and others. Recently at a convention of the south region of the mill-owners it was decided (1) to establish a committee of relations with a central body; (2) to cut the expenses to the minimum; (3) to request the next national convention of mill-owners for a larger export, the establishment of a direct communication with London through Nikolayev and Feodosia; (4) the establishment of a tariff on flour; (5) mutual insurance of the mills; (6) mutual insurance of their employees; (7) the establishment of schools on the manufacture of flour and courses for mechanics; (8) the support of the existing schools of the flour industry.

A Strike of Sailors.—Bakon (South Russia).—On March 21st all sailors of the Kaspian merchant fleet, present at that time in Bakon, through representatives submitted to the ship-owners a series of demands with three days' time to consider them. But already, on March 21st, some of the sailors refused to go out. On March 23d a general strike was ordered from 12 o'clock noon, of all higher and lower bands of sailors, and decided not to let any of the ships out, except the mail steamer. Anyone acquainted with the conditions of the Kaspian sailors will not be surprised that at last it determined in a strike. Complete righteousness, unlimited arbitrariness of employers and steamship administrations and the absence of the safety of making a living are the main things the Kaspian sailors are up against. In addition to all that a vast army of unemployed.

Only the unorganized workers and all kinds of threats of the ship administration prevented the sailors from a general strike. Knowing the restless spirit of the sailors the administration, in the last month, suppressed the most well organized sailors' union, arrested its leaders (both past and present), suppressed two journals that the organization attempted to publish, but as we see it did not help. Now they are trying to fight the strike also with repression. The police and the government, coming from being on the bankside, don't allow them to gather in groups, arresting and dispersing meetings.

What form will the strike take and how will it be conducted is hard to tell. The importance of the strike at present is certainly great. Only a few ships with oil and freight of the first class, the port in the last days. That the busiest time was chosen for the strike is admitted.

Bakon, March 31.—On Sunday, March 31st, a meeting of the striking sailors was held outside town. There were present about 3,000 sailors, and decided to stand firm to the last, for what they demanded, to avoid all disturbances, order not to give a chance for repression. Finally police and Cossacks appeared and the chief of police arrived, but they did not interfere. Altogether there are on strike about 100 crews.

Bakon, April 5.—The results of the sailors' strike are becoming evident. Yesterday the technical commission of the oil mines decided to stop work on all the Bibi-Eibat, as there is no safe place to store the oil. In the town of Chernom all refineries of oil stopped.

The strike of the sailors is on about a week. Gradually mechanics and heads of companies are joining the sailors. The employers of the government steamers struck also. Striking sailors are sure in their success, and even now some of the ship-owners are ready to grant some of the demands under condition of increasing the freight. The strikers decided not to deal with individual employers, but to settle with all employers at one in the name of all the workers. For what purpose a committee has been elected.

Warsaw, Russian Poland.—The lock-out movement in Russian Poland is growing. It has become a common weapon with the manufacturers, to which they resort at the slightest occasion. After the strike of 1906 the Warsaw bakers succeeded in establishing a nine-hour day. During the nine hours they, however, did all the work and no additional help was needed. The prosperous condition of the bakers is not denied, even by the owners, nevertheless, under the threat of a lockout the bosses demanded from their workmen to work ten instead of nine hours.

The workmen refused to deal with individual employers, but to settle with all employers at one in the name of all the workers. For what purpose a committee has been elected.

The idea of some of the workmen to fight the lockouts with terror was declared unacceptable by a great majority. The workmen are fully confident that they are able to fight lockouts with legal means, provided both sides will have the same rights. It is important that the workmen be allowed to organize themselves and collect funds for their support, as is done by their employers. Resolutions were therefore adopted that the Social Democratic deputies in the Russian Duma demand the right of organization of unions at once.

LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

MINUTES OF THE LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD—HELD AT BUSH TEMPLE, APRIL 20th, 1907—PRESENT: A. SIMPSON, P. F. LAWSON, E. S. PAYMENT, B. STONE, J. PLUMMER.

The committee on by-laws reported approving the amendments to by-laws sent in by the Clothing Workers' Industrial Union No. 59.

A letter was read from J. Hartnett, Secretary of Local No. 322, Vancouver, B. C., stating that one of the members of that local had refused to quit work when called upon to do so, on account of the carpenters and painters in the A. F. L. being out; they request that his name be made known in the Bulletin. On motion of Payment, seconded by Plummer, that the name be published and the action of the local approved. The name of the member who had been expelled is R. Murray. In the same communication, the Secretary requested if it were possible to forward to the local some Japanese, Chinese and Hindoo literature. Secretary Trautmann stated that Japanese literature was now in course of preparation, but up to the present time, we have not been able to discover a Hindoo printing office in the United States, and that same would be attended to at a later date.

Four applications for charters were received from various parts of the country. On motion made by Lawson, seconded by Stone, the General Secretary was instructed to forward the necessary charters, and outfits.

A letter was read from a committee of the local union of Tacoma, Washington, calling upon the Smeltermen's local of the I. W. W. for financial assistance. Contributions were asked to be sent to Gust Rush, Financial Secretary of Local No. 109, Box 256, Tacoma, Wash. General Secretary Trautmann and the editor of the "Industrial Union Bulletin" were instructed to co-operate with the striking fellow-workers in Tacoma and do all possible to place their case before the membership.

A letter was read from E. J. Huxtable, of Spokane, Washington, offering to act as voluntary organizer for the I. W. W. if granted the necessary credentials. Secretary Trautmann stated that Fellow-worker Huxtable had been an active worker for the I. W. W., and believed that he is well qualified to act. On motion of Payment, seconded by Plummer, the matter was referred to Local No. 222 of Spokane, Wash. The Secretary was instructed to grant the necessary voluntary credentials upon receipt of approval of said local. Carried.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Yates, of New Bedford, Mass., asking at what time Organizer Thompson would be in that state, and offering his full co-operation to assist in the work of organizing throughout the towns of Fall River, Lawrence, Lynn and Lowell. On motion made by Stone, seconded by Simpson, the General Secretary was instructed to communicate with Organizer Thompson and place him in connection with the situation in New Bedford, so that the most effective work can be done during his coming visit.

The following resolution was adopted by local No. 178, Seattle, Washington: "Whereas, The members of the different locals of the I. W. W. are at present handicapped and seriously inconvenienced in the giving and receiving of information by the lack of a public roster of locals. Therefore, be it resolved, That we, Local No. 178, call for a referendum on the part of the I. W. W. on the DEMAND that a complete roster of all I. W. W. locals be published as often as once a month in our official organ."

Secretary Trautmann stated that the list of locals was now in print, and he showed the Advisory Board the printed proofs of same, which would occupy about one page space in the Bulletin.

Motion made by Plummer, seconded by Lawson, that the roster of the locals be immediately published in book form or pamphlet form, and copies of the same be furnished free to the secretaries of the local unions.

Letters were read from Vincent St. John regarding the situation in Goldfield, where he expected the trouble would be settled during the coming week. He urged the necessity of immediately procuring an Italian organizer, and made some recommendations. Moved by Lawson, seconded by Stone, that the General Secretary be instructed to immediately take this matter up with Fellow-worker St. John, and make some arrangements for an Italian organizer to be put into the field at once.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Vaccari, Secretary of Local No. 363, San Francisco, Calif., stating that in the opinion of that local, Fellow-worker Ertor (who had been suggested as General Italian organizer) was not a sufficient good speaker in the Italian language to act in that capacity. A letter was also read from Fellow-worker Ertor, stating that there were various dialects in the language that he was not familiar with.

A committee of five of the Building Employees' Union appeared before the Local Advisory Board, and asked for assistance to build up their organization, as the time was ripe. They stated that one month's support would put the organization on a good foundation. Moved by Lawson and seconded by Stone, that the request from the committee of the Building Employees' Union of Chicago be accepted to, and for one month the organizer whom they recommended be employed in that industry in the city of Chicago, and to report each week at general headquarters. Carried. Plummer wished to be reported as voting in the negative.

Fellow-worker Ruffina, Secretary of the Italian Federation Local, appeared before the Board, showing them a number of Italian papers which were published in the statement that the I. W. W. had made an effort to purchase the organ of the Socialist Federation, and to make payments to Bartelli and Caroli. Fellow-worker Ruffina suggested that these statements be denied from headquarters. On motion of Lawson, seconded by Stone, the General Secretary was instructed to forward such a denial to the various papers which had published the charges.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Woznak of Buffalo, New York, enclosing a number of names to whom literature should be sent and urging the great necessity of having literature in Lithuanian, Hungarian, Slavish and Russian prepared for circulation among the mine workers.

Letters were read from Organizer Heslewood, of Portland, Oregon, regarding the closing up of the strike, and enclosing also a remittance, bringing the total sent to general headquarters up to \$303.50. Fellow-worker Heslewood characterizes this strike as being the first in the world's history in which the headquarters came in "ahead of the game." He recommended that the money which had been left over from the strike fund and sent to general headquarters be used in organizing the lumber industry on the Pacific coast. Motion made by Simpson, seconded by Payment, that the money sent in from Portland be devoted to the organizing of the lumber industry and that the organizers now employed there be continued. Carried.

A letter was read from Voluntary Organizer Wright, of Saxtonville, Mass., where he was organizing a local, and asking for literature and application blanks. He also stated that the whole district of textile workers was much interested in the principles of Industrial Unionism since the outcome of the Skowhegan strike. Secretary Trautmann was instructed to communicate with the local in regard to the organizing work of Fellow-worker Wright and to co-operate in the expense connected with such trip.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Hapgood, of Showhegan, Me., regarding the closing up of the strike, and stating that a financial statement was being prepared. Moved by Stone and seconded by Plummer, that Organizer French be instructed to immediately prepare a complete statement of receipts and expenditures made by him during the time of the strike, and to give same to the Skowhegan local; also to forward a copy of same to general headquarters.

A letter and report were read from Organizer Forberg, now in Pittsburg, Kansas. She stated that it was necessary to place an Italian organizer in the coal fields of that state and that the miners were in constant fear of revolt against the United Mine Workers, and strongly objecting to the check-off system.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Yanniello, of the local in Old Forge, Pa., stating that Voluntary Organizer Woznak had been there for one week, incurring the expense of the local to the amount of \$35.00.

They suggested that part of these expenses should be placed to their credit on the books of the organization. Moved by Lawson and seconded by Stone, that one-half of the amount of expenses incurred by the local be placed to the credit of said local.

A letter and report were read from Organizer Cox, in which he visited two local unions in Springfield, Ill. In reply to the resolutions passed by the Advisory Board at its last week session, he stated that he considered that it would be advisable to keep an organizer in that district; but again suggested the necessity of making more extended propaganda.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Cole, approving of the minutes of the previous meeting of the Advisory Board. A letter was read from Fellow-worker Hall, of New Orleans, La., outlining the conditions of the I. W. W. in the south, and stating valuable suggestions regarding the propaganda work in southern Louisiana.

A letter was read from Organizer Williams, of Portland, Oregon, regarding the Portland strike and how it was conducted; also containing the request for Finnish literature to be circulated along the Pacific coast.

A letter was read from Organizer Visk, replying to the committee of the Italian Federation regarding the advisability of an organizer going to Alaska. He realized that an organizer should be sent to that country and agreed to collect all the information he could on the matter when he arrived in Seattle.

A report was read from Organizer Fox, of Cambridge, Ohio, where a number of meetings had been held, with an increased membership reported from Mixed Local No. 257.

Organizer Thompson reported that two other locals were under way for organizing in Jamestown, New York, and at the close of the week, he would be prepared to go to New England states, as suggested in a previous meeting of the Advisory Board. He also reported that the wood workers' local of Jamestown was taking in a large number of workers in each meeting.

A letter was read from Asst. Secretary-Treasurer Hackett, who expects to leave for Butte for Chicago in the last week of April.

A letter was read from Voluntary Organizer Hartung of San Pedro, Calif., criticizing the paid organizers of the organization for not furnishing a complete report to the "Industrial Union Bulletin," and also calling attention to the splendid work being done by Fellow-worker Holmes. Moved by Lawson and seconded by Simpson that the General Secretary be instructed to communicate with the locals of Los Angeles, and inform them to whom an organizer's credentials should be given, and also asking for suggestions as to how the organizing work could be proceeded with and an effective propaganda started and continued in that part of the country.

Several letters were read from Fellow-worker Fischer, giving his vote on various actions of the Advisory Board. He disagreed with the opinion that insurance agents are not eligible to membership. He also stated that urgent calls for an organizer had been received from Bridgeport and New London, Conn., and that the organizing committee of the Industrial Council of New York City had sent French there in response to the call; expecting that headquarters pay the expenses. Inasmuch as the services of French had not been dispensed with, he will be kept in the field in that district and other places where there are urgent

demands of wage earners for organizers and where the field seems to be ripe to get them into the I. W. W.

The following vouchers were approved:

Bill.	Date.	Particulars.	Amount.
644	Apr. 13.	American Express Co. bill for week ending April 13th.	\$2.95
645	Apr. 13.	Italian organizer for time lost and expenses.	10.00
646	Apr. 15.	Donation, Colo. translating constitution into French.	25.00
647	Apr. 15.	Alonzono, for Italian letters on textile industry, printed by Nicolletti Bros., N. Y.	5.00
648	Apr. 15.	J. P. Thompson, hotel, \$2.00; meals, \$2.25; bill rent, \$2.00; advertising, \$3.00; special, \$2.25.	\$4.25
649	Apr. 15.	W. W. Cox, organizer, for week ending April 13th, salary, \$18.00; hotel, \$2.00; meals, \$2.25; bill rent, \$2.00; advertising, \$3.00; special, \$2.25.	\$25.00
650	Apr. 15.	W. W. Cox, organizer, for week ending April 13th, salary, \$18.00; hotel, \$2.00; meals, \$2.25; bill rent, \$2.00; advertising, \$3.00; special, \$2.25.	\$25.00
651	Apr. 15.	W. W. Cox, organizer, for week ending April 13th, salary, \$18.00; hotel, \$2.00; meals, \$2.25; bill rent, \$2.00; advertising, \$3.00; special, \$2.25.	\$25.00
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Strike Notice

Workingmen: Stay away from Bisbee, Ariz. The members of the Western Federation of Miners in that place are on strike against the mining companies for the abolition of the blacklist and discrimination against the union men. Pay no attention to subsidized press reports or to agents of the companies. The mines of Bisbee are unfair, and no fair to organized labor will be given in New England states, as suggested in a previous meeting of the Advisory Board.

M. C. FISHER, MIKE GAHAM, PERCY RAWLING, JOS. D. CANNON, DAVE MILLITOVICH, Strike Committee, Western Federation of Miners, No. 105, Western Federation of Miners.

Local Union Announcements

Local (Mixed) Union No. 67, Jersey City, meets every first and third Thursday in the month at Freitag's, corner Beacon and Central avenue. For full particulars address W. Wood, 71 Summit avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

WORKING CLASS ECONOMICS

Conducted by James P. Thompson

Lesson III Continued

[Note—"There is, however, something else required beyond the expression of the specific character of the labor, of which the value of the linen consists."]

Q Human labor-power in motion, or human labor, creates value but it is itself value?

A "No."

Q When does it become value?

A "Only in its congealed state, when embodied in the form of some object." [Note—"The reader must not understand from the above that labor-power has no value. Labor-power has value, but labor-power in motion or expenditure of labor-power is labor, and labor has no value. It becomes value only when embodied in the form of some object, then it forms, not the value of labor, but the value of the object in which it is embodied."]

Q What is necessary in order to express the value of the linen as a congealed human labor?

A "That value must be expressed as having objective existence, as being a something materially different from the linen itself, and yet a something common to the linen and all other commodities."

[Note—"The problem is already solved."]

Q When occupying the position of equivalent in the equation of value, the coat ranks qualitatively as the equal of the linen, as something of the same kind because it is—what?

A "Value."

[Note—"In this position it is a thing in which we see nothing but value, or whose palpable bodily form represents value."]

Q In this position, the body of the commodity, coat, is a mere use—value?

A "Yes."

Q A coat, as such, no more tells us it is value than does the first piece of linen we take hold of?

A "No."

Q What does this show?

A "It shows that, when placed in value relation to the linen, the coat signifies more than when out of that relation, just as many a man strutting about in a gorgeous uniform counts for more than his 'muff' (citizens' clothes)."

Q In the production of the coat, human labor-power, in the shape of tailoring, must have been actually expended. What is therefore accumulated in it?

A "Human labor."

Q In this aspect the coat is a depositary of what?

A "Value."

Q Though worn to a thread does it let this fact show through?

A "No."

Q As equivalent of the linen in the value equation, it exists under this alone, and counts, therefore, as what?

A "As embodied value, as a body that is value."

[Note—"A, for instance, cannot be 'your majesty' to B, unless at the same time majesty in B's eyes assumes the bodily form of A, and, what is more, with every new father of the people, changes its features, hair and many other things besides."]

Q In the value equation, in which the coat is the equivalent of the linen, the coat signifies as what?

A "As the form of value."

Q The value of the commodity linen is expressed by what?

A "By the commodity coat—the value of one by the use-value of the other."

Q As a use-value the linen is something palpably different from the coat?

A "Yes."

Q As value it is the same as the coat and now has the appearance of a coat?

A "Yes."

Q This the linen acquires a value-form different from its physical form?

A "Yes."

Q How is the fact that it is value made manifest?

A "By its equality with the coat, just as the sheep's nature of a Christian is shown in his resemblance to the Lamb of God."

[Note—"We see, then, all that our analysis of the value of commodities has already told us, is told us by the linen itself, so soon as it comes into communication with another commodity, the coat. Only it betrays its thoughts in that language with which alone it is familiar, the language of commodities."]

In order to tell us that its own value is created by labor in its abstract character of human labor, it says that the coat, in so far as it is worth as much as the linen, and therefore is, in fact, consistent with labor as the linen. In order to inform us that its sublime reality as value is not the same as its buckram body, it says that value has the appearance of a coat, and consequently that so far as the linen is value, it and the coat are as like as two peas. We may here remark that the language of commodities has, besides Hebrew, many other more or less correct dialects. The German "werthein," to be worth, for instance, expresses in a less striking manner than the romance verbs "valere," "valer," "valor," that the equating of commodity R to commodity A is commodity A's own mode of expressing its value."

Q By means, therefore, of the value relation expressed in our equation, the bodily of commodity B becomes what?

A "The value-form of commodity A."

Q The body of commodity B acts as a mirror to what?

A "To the value of commodity A."

[Note—"In a sort of way it is with man as with commodities. Since he comes into the world neither with a looking-glass in his hand nor as a Fichtelberg philosopher, to whom 'I am I' is sufficient, man first sees and recognizes himself in other men. Peter only establishes his own identity as a man by first comparing himself with Paul as being of like kind, and thereby Paul, just as he stands in his Pauline personality, becomes to Peter the type of the genus homo."]

Q By putting itself in relation with commodity R, as value in propria per-

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trade unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution.

[Copy of Constitution Sent on Application.]

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

National Office: 310 Bush Temple, Chicago

General headquarters is prepared to supply leaflets in the Japanese language at \$8 per thousand.

News from the Organizers

New locals and additions to old ones is the result of Organizer Forberg's work in Kansas. Twenty-six new members joined at Chicago. Successful meetings have been held at Pittsburg and other points, where there is great interest in Industrial Unionism.

After a successful sojourn at Jamestown, N. Y., among the furniture and metal workers, Organizer Thompson proceeded to Pittsburg, Mass. He will probably visit all the principal manufacturing communities in the Bay State, where preparations have been made for him.

Organizer Cox reports great interest in the approaching I. W. W. meetings to be addressed by Daniel De Leon in the Belleville district of Illinois. Organizer Heslewood writes that the smeltermen of Tacoma are a fine body of workers and are up against a hard fight with the Citizens' Alliance. He is meeting with success at all points visited in Washington.

Industrialists Lend a Hand

In a recent difficulty between machinists of the International Association of Machinists and the American-British Ordnance Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., the former demanded a nine-hour day and ten hours' pay, for which the company refused to stand. Under instructions from general headquarters, I. W. W. workmen employed at the plant, took the stand they would support the I. A. M. men in their demand and did so. The latter struck work and the I. W. W. men also walked out, the plant thus being effectively tied up. The company finally offered to concede the nine-hour day and an increase of ten per cent, and this offer was accepted. This is another instance of I. W. W. men "scabbing" on Gompers' unionists.

Tacoma Smeltermen

Local Union No. 160, of Tacoma, Wash., has decided to call for financial assistance for the striking smeltermen, whose story will be found in this number of THE BULLETIN. Contributions should be sent to Gust Rush, box 256, Tacoma, Wash. The call is signed by W. P. Vermulen, C. D. Robinson and J. McCall. Fellow-worker Rush is financial secretary of the local.

Industrial Union Publications

The following newspapers, printed in six languages, are supporters of the Industrial Union movement, and as such are recommended to readers of the Industrial Union Bulletin:

Daily People, 2-6 New Reade St., New York, N. Y.

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade St., New York, N. Y.

Graham County (Arizona)

Metal Workers and Industrial Unionism

To all workers employed in the Metal and Machinery Industry, such as Draughtsmen, Turners, Millwrights, Coremakers, Blacksmiths, Machinists, Toolmakers, Punchpress operators, Machine hands, Buffers, Platers, Tin, Iron and Steel workers, helpers of all kinds, and all others employed in the production of iron, steel and brass articles, as well as material and machinery, greeting:

Fellow-Workers:—You are no doubt aware of the fact that the conditions in the above named crafts are far from what they could be and a long way removed from what they should be. While in some instances wages have gone up a few cents, you are well aware of the fact that the intensification of labor in the shop (such as the running of two or more machines, task and premium systems, fines and lay-offs, time clocks and other devices to keep the noses of the workers to the grindstone) has more than made up for the increase. But even if the work in the shop had not been intensified, your conditions are now worse than they were before, because the rise in the price of all things we buy, of about 40 per cent, leaves us quite a little to the bad when our wages have risen only 10 per cent. This you must know, and knowing it should lead you to conclude that something should be done to stop the downward tendency. It should further cause you to make an effort to compel the granting of better conditions.

When one has made the foregoing statement of facts, the answer to be naturally expected would be "Get Together!" Aye, surely! That is certainly the first and most essential thing to do—but that is not all. There are various ways of getting together, and many of the workers herein addressed have tried some of them. We know that they don't get together on the right lines, we are sadly off as through we had failed to unite at all.

INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY.

Right here comes the point which we seek to emphasize—that of industrial or class solidarity. Many who have been together in the past and together at present, have organized into craft unions of the L. O. or other old-time pure and simple trade unions, which at best merely effected a form of unity in the craft only, but left disunity in the industry of which the craft was a part, and thus invited the disasters which always overtake divided forces. We of the Industrial Workers of the World are organizing into great Industrial Unions of each industry, uniting all the workers on an up-to-date plan fitted to cope with present-day conditions.

In building the old-time unions we did not take into consideration the forms of organization used by the bosses in the governing and conduct of the industries in which we worked; in other words, the kind of machine we had to fight against every time we strove to gain some slight concession, resist a cut down or the doubling up of machines, or got into a struggle with our masters for any other reason. Hence, we had craft unions, lack of unity, often mutual scabbard, pattern-makers, metal polishers or helpers remained at work for the same firm believing that the fight of the others was not their fight because they couldn't see how their particular craft could at the moment be directly affected; final defeat and discouragement, much to the detriment of all the workers in the industry, was the result. The reader's own experience will have taught him this. In fact, so many and so glaring are the instances of the above, in all industries, that one hardly needs to cite any. And, again, those old-time unions were the products of the days of small commercial or industrial enterprises, when it seemed to the workers that there was some mutual interest between them and their employers, that when one was prosperous the other was prosperous, and vice versa; the worker's highest aim being to maintain a certain standard of living which he was taught to look upon as the height of his ambition—in fact, he believed that his "station in life" did not call for anything higher. A union with such ideas cannot stand in these days when the interest of the great capitalist corporations and trusts that control industry, is to grind as much profit as possible from the labor of the working class, while the interest of the workers is to obtain as large a share as possible of the product of their labor and aim to gain it all eventually.

We say that there is nothing in common between the employing class and the working class, and that the struggle between them will go on until all the toilers come together and prepare to take and hold that which they produce by their labor, at which time they will have become strong enough to do away with the causes of the struggle now going on between the owning class on the one side and the working class on the other. Guided by such knowledge and acting upon the principle that an injury to one worker is an injury to all workers, and with an honest, well informed, determined membership, our plan of organization is assuredly the most effective yet devised, not only for the purpose of carrying out our final aims, but as well for the immediate forcing of concessions from the employers, by reason of the great solidarity which it produces among the workers in each and every industry.

FORM OF ORGANIZATION.

The Constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World calls for the formation of Industrial Departments, National Industrial Unions, and Local Industrial Unions.

A Local Industrial Union organizes all the workers in a given industry (not in a given craft only), in a given locality. Differently from the old way of forming a machinists' union, a millwrights' union, etc., we bring together in these Industrial Unions all the machinists, millwrights, pattern-makers, metal polishers, or helpers, men and women, boys and girls, in fact all the employees of each mill and factory, allowing each mill and factory to have its own shop organization, to handle its own immediate affairs and grievances, while all the workers in all the mills and factories in a city are members of one union under one industrial charter. Thus it can be seen that while each mill and factory or each room in a mill and factory may have its own shop meetings, the bringing together of all the employees in one Industrial Union effectively blocks the old scheme of the bosses of playing one set of workers against another, the men against the women, the women against the men, and the boys and girls against both. When we, all of us, of both sexes, and of all races who work in mills or factories, realize that we are all skilled by the same bosses and that the bosses are united in the skinning process, and that it is time for us to get together and call a halt to the skinning game, the old trick of playing us one against another will work no more.

As the great industries are owned and controlled by large corporations or trusts, such as the United States Steel Corporation in the steel industry, or by manufacturers' associations as in the machinery industry, and the plants or shops in each industry are united and a line kept on them in this manner, it becomes logically necessary for the workers, after having organized a Local Industrial Union designed to meet the needs of the local end of the trust power or the local combination of bosses, to unite the Local Industrial Unions under a General Executive Board of a National Industrial Union fitted to cope with the national power of the trust outfit or that of the national association of employers in the industry. So the I. W. W. provides that this be done.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

And, again, as the tendency of modern systematized productions is to concentrate the ownership and control of kindred industries into the hands of certain small groups of capitalists, a tendency becoming quite marked in machinery industries, which are rapidly getting to be owned by a little clique of eastern millionaires, the logic of meeting this capitalist mechanism with a similar one in the organization of the workers, by forming an Industrial Department, is plainly apparent. So we propose to organize a Department of the Metal and Machinery Industries, the General Executive Board of which shall be composed of representatives of the National Industrial Unions of the industries enumerated at the beginning of this leaflet. In like manner we are proceeding to organize in all other industries and groups of industries, always keeping in mind that whatever plan or mechanism we devise for each, must be in accordance with the manner in which the capitalists themselves have laid out and controlled to exploit us. In fact, we are using the capitalist's own scheme for their own information and use in the local combination of bosses, to unite the Local Industrial Unions under a General Executive Board of a National Industrial Union fitted to cope with the national power of the trust outfit or that of the national association of employers in the industry. So the I. W. W. provides that this be done.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Constitution of the I. W. W., which calls for the eventual formation of thirteen Industrial Departments, provides that the General Administration of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be a General Executive Board composed of one representative from each Department and a General Secretary-Treasurer with an assistant General Secretary. Thus, as the combined power of the big capitalist controllers of the country's industries is concentrated in their central administration at Washington, through which they manipulate and exert all the forces at their command in order to govern, serve their interests and control the ownership of the products of our labor—and the stockholders will be given a chance to earn an honest living, something that they don't always give us under this system.

OTHER POINTS AND PHASES.

There are many other points and phases of this question, such as the introduction and development of modern machinery, its part in creating

the army of the unemployed, its general effect upon the working class, capitalist methods of taking advantage of conditions created thereby; causes of the trustification of industry, the relative positions of wage workers and employer in the conflict between the two classes over the possession and enjoyment of the products of labor. All these cannot be properly treated here without making this leaflet too lengthy. They are made clear in other I. W. W. literature and will be explained by the speakers and organizers at meetings in your locality. Such meetings we urge you to make it a point to attend whenever one is announced.

WHAT'S TO BE DONE.

Now, fellow-workers of the Metal and Machinery industries, having outlined as above, our principles and plans, we believe and expect that you who are to form the membership of this grand organization, if it is to be successful as it should, must and will, be well aware of what is to be done by you about this proposition. You know as well as we do that it is not a great many years back to the time when we got a higher wage for our labor than we do now. We didn't run so many machines or of so high a speed as we do now. We did not turn out nearly so much work as we do now. We were then more steadily than we are now. And our cost of living was some thirty per cent less than it is now. And, by reason of this last fact of the rise in our cost of living, now that we work more unsteadily, but much more intensely, producing a greater quantity of wealth while getting less for our labor time, we are compelled to lower our standard of living, eat poorer food, dwell in cheaper tenements, etc., and will continue to go lower until we do our duty by ourselves and our fellow-workers.

The per capita tax to the General Office of the I. W. W. has been set at 15 cents per month per member. This enables the local dues to be made low enough to be within the means of all the workers. A large united membership with a small treasury is stronger than a small membership with a big treasury, just as a solid industrial union that bars nobody, is infinitely more powerful than a little hide-bound craft union that puts up restrictions to keep members out in hope of holding the jobs for the few inside, while they are thus creating the conditions for the employers to use as strike breakers against them. Industrial solidarity is the first consideration—and for the matter of that funds will come with the numbers.

Respond, then, to the efforts of the organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World when they come among you and call upon you to join a Local Industrial Union of your industry. The quicker we unite the sooner we will be in a position to benefit from the strength that comes from unity upon common lines. Do your share to hasten the day when a united working class will free itself from the industrial slavery of capitalism.

Come to the meetings. Read the literature. Join your Industrial Union. [Any additional information concerning the Industrial Workers of the World will be promptly furnished on application to the General Secretary, Wm. E. Trautmann, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill. This leaflet may be obtained at the rate of \$1.75 per 1000, carriage paid.]

Open Letter to Roosevelt

[Published by Request.]

April 21st, 1907.
MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—We see by the press dispatches that you have again come to the assistance of the class you represent. We refer to the interview in which you state that Debs, Moyer and Haywood are "undesirable" citizens. We can readily understand that that is the case as far as the mine owners of Colorado and Idaho and as the interest of all capitalists are identical and their interests are directly opposed to those who are workers. In the great struggle which is now going on between those who use the tools of production, yet do not own them, and those who own them and do not use them.

Debs, Moyer and Haywood represent the interests of the workers. Knowing this to be true, it is very easily understood that those who resist the oppression of the class you represent are "undesirable" to you as well as your class. Harriman says he has bought legislation, could buy Congress and even the highest court in the land. We do not doubt that he could buy the chief executive should he or his class need to change their minds on any subject, but we do not believe your thoughts are so much and so easily sold.

Are you not so wrapped up in the capitalists' side that you hasten to offer your assistance to carry out this nefarious and damnable conspiracy? Whether it be to denounce the workers in your muck-rake speech, or to consent to every assistance possible to the re-election of these kidnappers in Colorado and Idaho, who would legally murder these, our comrades, or on the eve of the trial to attempt to check the aroused laboring people of America. You come out and tell us that the "undesirable" citizens, which virtually says, "hang them on general principles."

You bitterly denounce Harriman, knowing that he has donated \$50,000 to a campaign fund. Yet you cannot deny the fact that the insurance companies donated \$50,000 to your campaign. Would you now accuse the mine owners of Colorado and Idaho contributed, or did they contribute after the election?

If you wished to class Harriman with criminals why did you not compare him with Swift, Armour or Lipton, whom your own official investigators report that they have killed thousands, yes, tens of thousands for every one Orchard or Adams were ever accused of killing? While Debs, who was never accused of any crime, and Moyer and Haywood, who have never been convicted of any criminal action, are classed by you as "undesirable" citizens? We know the members of the class you represent and you could not afford to denounce them. You must select some representative of the class you and your class are trying to place in worse slavery than has ever existed since time began.

You say Debs is an "undesirable" citizen, yet a little more than two years ago nearly half a million men, who had not been disfranchised by means of the blacklist and blue-card, said that he was more desirable to occupy the president's chair than you yourself.

You say Moyer and Haywood are "undesirable" citizens, yet more than five million working people have said that they are desirable and that they shall not be disfranchised by means of the bringing the attention of the last Congress to the matter, the working people were notified to speak again and within one week two million persons responded, demanding that they be given justice.

We bear in mind this fact, that Jesus Christ was a very "undesirable" citizen in the eyes of the ruling class of his day and that he was legally executed. We know that the same is true of Phillips and Lovejoy, who opposed the slave-holding power and they were very "undesirable" citizens. Debs, Moyer and Haywood resist Slave Slavery and they are very "undesirable" citizens. In fact anyone who resists oppression by the ruling class is very "undesirable."

We, the members of the Local International Socialist Party of Butte, Montana, wish to notify the capitalist class that these men shall not be murdered. We wish this as well as the entire class struggle settled peacefully if possible.

but if not, other means will be adopted to secure justice.

The days of dueling and mortal combat have passed and in its place discussions and debate arise. Therefore we demand that you meet Debs in public debate as to whether the principles they advocate are desirable or not, from the workers' standpoint.

If you will meet Debs in Butte and on the vote of all the miners you have won the debate the Local International Socialist Party of Butte, Montana, will present to you one thousand (\$1,000) dollars. We expect you either to do this or retract your statement. If not we brand your action as cowardly.

JOSEPH MANGUS,
M. G. O'MALLEY,
A. M. JENNINGS,
Committee.

Douma Near Dissolution

St. Petersburg, April 29.—A savage attack made today on the army and the government by the Socialist member, M. Zurbaff, during the first executive session of the 1st parliament of parliament which was devoted to a debate on the bill fixing the number of recruits to be called to the colors, caused a rupture between the ministers and the Douma which for a time threatened to precipitate the dissolution of the house.

After M. Zurbaff's speech, in which he declared that under an autocratic regime the army was worthless, except against the people, and that it was beaten whenever it engaged in a foreign war, the ministers withdrew from the house and served an ultimatum on President Golovine that unless the offensive expressions were retracted by M. Zurbaff and the rule providing for temporary suspension was applied against him they would sever all future relations with the Douma.

M. Golovine was unable to have the demand complied with, as the radicals supported their colleague solidly and the Poles refused to vote. The suspension and formal rebuke of M. Zurbaff, however, was pronounced by the president of the chamber, but this failed to satisfy the ministers, who subsequently ordered the government experts to withdraw from the evening session of the budget commission.

Immediately after adjournment Premier Stolypin, who had not been present during the incident, summoned an extraordinary session of the cabinet, which apparently brought matters to an issue between the premier and the reactionary members of his ministry. What Premier Stolypin is not known, but at midnight Premier Stolypin summoned M. Golovine and informed him that the incident had caused serious friction in the cabinet. He hoped, however, a way would be found tomorrow to arrange matters without fatal consequences to the Douma.

The early discussion of the army bill in the Douma today was stormy, but the culmination came at 6:30 P. M., when M. Zurbaff made his speech. The scene was one of indescribable pandemonium. President Golovine, when he had restored things to a semblance of order, attempted to explain away Zurbaff's words as a criticism of the old army under the old regime, both of which had passed away. He then suspended the session for ten minutes in order to allow the passions of the members to cool.

When the house reassembled M. Golovine announced that owing to the tumult he had not clearly understood the purpose of M. Zurbaff's remarks, and, after having read the stenographer's report, he found the reflections upon the army unpatriotic and inadmissible in debate. Therefore, he deprived Zurbaff of the right to the floor, and imposed upon him a formal rebuke.

I. G. Tsereteli, the social democrat from Kutais, immediately claimed recognition. He declared Zurbaff had spoken on behalf of the entire social democratic faction, which shared his sentiments. The social democrats and the social revolutionists, with M. Tsereteli at their head, then fled out of the hall.

M. Golovine requested the house to express approval of his course, and this was voted by the minority members remaining.

Office of "The Industrial Union Bulletin"—310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

OUR BOOK LIST



Below we give a partial list of books which we are prepared to supply to readers of this paper. As will be seen the list contains many of the books with the contents of which Industrial Unionists should be familiar. They range from light, but instructive pamphlets, to the scientific and philosophical works of Labriola, Morgan and Marx. Any book in the list will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of price, and we ask all members of the organization and readers of this paper to order their books from us.

REMIT PRICE WITH YOUR ORDER

Capital, Volume I. Marx.....	\$2.00
Capital, Volume II. Marx.....	2.00
The Ancient Lowly, Volume I. Ward.....	2.00
The Ancient Lowly, Volume II. Ward.....	2.00
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